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Foreign Items.

The Paris journals state that the delay of twenty years imposed by Prince Talleyrand before publishing his memoirs, which he left sealed up, expires this year.

There is some talk of signing festival to be held at Dresden during the summer, at which twenty to twenty-five thousand signers will appear.

The Liverpool Post publishes the log of the steamer China, from which it is seen that she accomplished the voyage from New York to Queenstown in eight days, fourteen hours and 8 minutes, (deducting the difference of time,) a feat unparalleled in the annals of screw steam navigation. The China's passage is several hours shorter than the fastest ever previously made by any screw, and has only been surpassed by occasional voyages of the Persia and Scotia.

The naval flag of Switzerland will be a white cross upon a red field. A "field" is a very good place to display the navy of a power that has no seaboard or no river running into the sea. So says a London cotemporary, forgetting that the Rhine and the Rhone take their rise in the Swiss Alps.

An English paper computes that there are 500,000 drunkards in Great Britain.

In 1836, the population of South Australia was 200. In 1864, it was 148,136.

The pleasant practice of bank robbery, has broken out in Hong Kong. The thieves there managed to dig a tunnel seventy feet in length between the drain and the door of the treasury vault. Having raised a flag stone, they contrived to get into the vault, and to take from thence a sum of about \$115,000.

THE WAY YOU ALWAYS STOPPED.—The Vermont Record tells a story of an innocent old lady, who never before had "rid on a railroad," who was a passenger at the time of a recent collision when a freight train, collided with a passenger train, smashing one of the cars, killing several passengers and upsetting things generally. As soon as he could recover his scattered senses the conductor went in search of the venerable dame, whom he found sitting solitary and alone in the cars, (the other passengers having sought terra firma,) with a very placid countenance, notwithstanding she had made a complete summersault over the seat in front and her handbox and bundle had gone unceremoniously down the passageway. "Are you hurt?" inquired the conductor. "Hurt! why?" said the old lady. "We have just been run into by a freight train, two or three passengers have been killed, and several others severely injured." "La, me! I didn't know but that was the way you always stopped."

The United States army in Western Virginia is no longer to find rations for the suffering citizens. They will receive protection, but not postage.

CAMDEN, MONDAY, MAY 22.

Macon is full of Confederate soldiers and officers. Only a small force of Union men is there, but with the assistance of the local authorities it seems amply sufficient for the maintenance of order. The greatest harmony seems to prevail.

The following we clip from a correspondence from Washington to the New York Times. A novel preventative that:

GUARDING THE PRISONERS.—The prisoners who are incarcerated at the arsenal on charge of complicity in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward, are closely guarded by a full regiment of the Reserve Corps. Among the precautions taken to prevent the prisoners from committing suicide, is the padding of the head of each thickly with cotton and cloth to prevent them from butting their brains out. This precaution is suggested by the attempt of Paine a few days ago to take his life in this manner.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS ITEMS.—From a New York Times of the 3d, we gather the information that the negotiations for the surrender of the force under KIRBY SMITH to General POPE, took place at the mouth of the Red River. The terms of the surrender, were the same as those granted to General LEE by Gen. GRANT. SMITH's army included all the organized forces West of the Mississippi.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that MALLORY, late Confederate Secretary of the Navy, surrendered on the 20th ult., at Pensacola to the United States forces.

The sum of \$8,000,000 has been sent to New Orleans by the Northern Government to pay off the arrears of the War Department in that section.

The foreign news is interesting. The London Times, of April 21, says, that the rebel ram Stonewall was at Tagus on the 26th March. The Government authorities ordered the ram to leave within twenty-four hours, but she did not sail until twenty hours beyond the time fixed by the notice. The United States ships, Niagara and Sacramento entered the Tagus on the evening of the 27th, five hours after the time for the departure of the Stonewall had expired. The presence of the Stonewall having excited much anxiety, the Government authorities requested the United States ships to remain near Belem Castle, and not go out the harbor for twenty-four hours after the Stonewall. The request was accepted and acted upon by Commodore CRAVEN, but five hours after the sailing of the Stonewall—when the idea of pursuit was observed—orders were given to change the anchorage of the ships. While the Niagara was executing this movement, Belem Castle opened fire upon her, one ball striking the port-quarter and two others elsewhere.

For this unaccountable procedure on the part of the Portuguese fort an explanation was demanded on the part of the United States Minister, who states in his official correspondence that explanations and a reparation had been accepted.

On the proposition made by LOUIS NAPOLEON to Lord COWLEY that England and France should unite in a common cause against America, should certain events transpire in Canada or Mexico, the London Advertiser takes occasion to denounce the perfidy of the French Government, and does not conceal the fact that the proposal will meet the deserved indignation of the country.

Advices from Brazos state that Cortinas has again abandoned the Imperial cause and occupied Saltillo and Monterey. A party of his men are said to have dashed into Matamoras, and Mejia had sent to Vera Cruz for reinforcements.

Bagdad is also said to have been occupied by 3000 well armed men under Cortinas, and it was thought that Matamoras would soon be taken by them.

News from New Orleans.

FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI—BREAK IN THE LEVEE—PLANTATIONS OVERFLOWED—SUFFERING AMONG THE PEOPLE, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, VIA CAIRO, }
May 5, 1865. }

Two hundred and sixty-seven rebel officers, ranking from Colonels to Lieutenants, captured at Mobile, arrived here to-day.

The river continues rising, and has broken through the levee six miles below Algiers. The break re-opened to-day. Little damage done.

The Times' correspondent says the country on the East side of the river, from Tunica Landing to Bayou Sara, is completely inundated for thirty five miles, causing great suffering among the inhabitants, many of whom are in a starving condition.

Morganza is abandoned in consequence of the flood. The levee is gradually giving away daily, and fears are entertained of a more destructive overflow than ever occurred.

The Mobile News learns that a daily line of steamers between Mobile and New Orleans is about to be established, and the arrangements are nearly completed.

The Mobile News of the 27th ult., learns that the rebel rams Nashville, Morgan and five steamers are at Demopolis.

There are no troops except Malberry's guerrillas between Mobile and Demopolis. The demoralization in the rebel army and navy in that region is very great.

The steam ship Morning Star arrived here to-day.

No sales of cotton. Superfine flour is held at \$8.25; muscovado sugar at 14c.; Louisiana molasses 60 to 65c.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—The Rochester Union gives the following account of an eccentric lady at large in that city:

A lady entered one of the State street cars yesterday, and found every seat taken. A gentleman rose and invited her to accept the seat he had vacated. She did so, politely thanking him for his kindness. The lady wore a dark delain dress, plain shawl and an ordinary tan colored straw hat. She had a fair complexion, smiling countenance, keen black eyes, and an expression that indicated a good degree of intelligence. Her appearance was neat and tidy, her face was free from dirt and paint, her hair was smoothly combed, without curls or frimles, or bean catchers. There was nothing in the appearance or deportment of this individual that would attract special attention, or lead any one to suspect that she was not in sound mind, save the fact that she bowed politely and thanked the gentleman who gave her his seat. This eccentricity is sufficient to show that the lady is not in sound mind, and she ought not to be at large.

THE TRADE PROCLAMATION.—A good deal of annoyance is occasioned by a misapprehension of the President's Proclamation of the 29th ult., ordering that all restrictions upon commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of certain States as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation. It will be observed that the President's order only excepts such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has not declared that the insurrection in the States named has ceased or been suppressed, and commercial intercourse with those districts cannot be carried on except by permit from the Secretary of the Treasury.—*Charleston Courier of the 11th.*

BOOTH'S STAGE ECCENTRICITIES.—Considerable has been said about Booth the assassin's habit of getting excited or so carried away by the character he was impersonating upon the stage as to make a real, instead of a mock, attack upon his adversary in the play. The New York Herald speaks of one instance in that city, in his performance of Richard the Third, where, roused to intense excitement, he attacked Mr. E. L. Tilton, the Richmond of the occasion, so violently as to knock him into the orchestra, nearly breaking his arm.

At the commencement of his last engagement in Boston, which, by the bye, was at the Museum, and not the Aoward Athenaeum, as stated by the daily papers, this "excitement" was spoken of among the stock company at rehearsal, and subsequently Booth admitted he had "cut" men in some of his stage combats. Upon this the leading actor at the Museum, who was to perform Richmond, Renaud, &c., in supporting Booth, speaking to him on the subject, said; "Mr. Booth, it may be as well that we understand each other before commencing the performance; there is no necessity of an actor being hurt in a stage combat, and mark my words, if you cut my fingers or even scratch my person with your sword, defend yourself in earnest, for from that moment the combat will be a real one."

We may add, in conclusion, that the Boston professional, who is a quiet, gentlemanly man, but who has no idea of being "cut," to illustrate another performer's "eccentricity," received not the slightest injury or even inconvenience in his stage combats with Booth, who probably thought it not wise to exhibit any of his "excitement," during that engagement.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

News Summary.

The New York Herald says:

Mrs. Charles Kean has had a long career on the stage. She made her debut at Covent Garden forty-two years ago.

A story is current in Havana that Jeff Davis has on deposit in one of the banks in that city \$100,000 in gold.

Mr. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State, entered that department under Van Buren, more than thirty years ago.

It is said that the attempt on the part of Confederates to carry out the law of their Congress requiring the negro to fight for the enslavement of his race, has caused a wide spread and general stampede in the Southern part of Mississippi, especially in Pike, Amite and Wilkinson Counties. One planter recently lost one hundred head of his "peculiar" property, and many others have lost from ten to fifty, and in numerous cases the runaways have carried off carriages, horses, mules, harness and household effects belonging to their master. And still the exodus continues.

It is stated in Washington that information has been received at the French Embassy of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

OUTRAGES UP THE ROAD.—Thursday evening, some parties tore up about fifteen or twenty yards of the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, a few miles this side of Athens. The down train ran off the track.—The parties who tore up the road robbed the passengers. The General commanding the United States forces in that section, learning of the outrages, pursued the lawless individuals, overtook them, recovered the stolen plunder, and compelled to rebuild the road, what further punishment was administered we have not learned.—*Augusta Chronicle.*